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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government have considered the matter and decided on these scales of pay.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Under the new scheme formulated by the Hon. Minister will most of the workers who are paid from contingencies be absorbed? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government have passed an order on the matter on the 25th February 1948 and the orders has two annexures. The posts mentioned in the first annexure have been converted into regular posts and those in the other are only temporary.”

Services of Dr. M. G. Kini.

* 57 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO (on behalf of Sri P. R. K. Sarma) :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the positions are that are held by Dr. Kini in the Stanley Hospital and other Government Medical institutions and what his remuneration is for each of the positions; and

(b) whether any complaints have been received that the efficiency of the hospital is affected by his holding more than one position and if so what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Dr. M. G. Kini is at present holding the following appointments with the remuneration noted against each :—

<i>Name of appointment.</i>	<i>Pay.</i> RS.
(1) Superintendent and Surgeon, Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.	50 per mensem.
(2) Professor of Surgery, Stanley Medical College, Madras.	750 per mensem.
(3) Surgeon I District, Madras	Nil.

“ (b) The answer is in the negative.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government do not consider it desirable to distribute the honours instead of smothering too much kindness on the same officer, in the interest of efficiency? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ In other teaching hospitals also the posts of Superintendent and Professor are combined, Sir.”

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR 1947-48.

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I want to make a few observations on the supplementary budget and especially

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the omissions therein. I have brought to the notice of the Hon. Home Minister repeatedly the various border incidents that are taking place."

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, might I point out to the hon. Gentleman's consideration that the supplementary budget covers expenditure which has been already incurred. There has been no sanction for it and we want it to be ratified. He is talking of border incidents. Provision with regard to that is for the future and that should have been raised on the discussion on budget estimates."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" I did not raise this question, Sir, in the original speech, for I thought that some definite provision might have been included in the supplementary budget. They must provide for adequate defence for these poor villagers who happen to be in the villages bordering upon the Nizam's Dominions"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has heard the Hon. Minister and he is still pursuing the same topic."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" I would appeal to the Hon. Minister that adequate provision"

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If the hon. Member had read the budget estimates for the current year he would have found that the Police demand has gone up by nearly Rs. 25 lakhs. That is due to the Special Police, etc., which is necessary for safeguarding the interests of the people on the border."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" I do not want to take up much time with regard to this question. I would only say this that the provision may be intensified. The other information I have I would pass on to the Hon. Minister in private. There is nothing more."

" I have one or two other points to refer to. I notice that latterly there is a tendency to abolish some of the girls' schools. This came to my notice after I made my speech on the main budget. I submit that this step to abolish certain girls' schools is shortsighted. I may mention that ten years ago when the Hon. the present Home Minister was the Education Minister"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not want to appear as disturbing the hon. Member. But I should like to say, as the Hon. Minister has pointed out, the hon. Member's remarks must be germane to the supplementary estimate. The proposals to abolish girls' schools hereafter will not come in here. If he wants to supplement his budget speech, I am afraid this is not the time for it."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" I will only say, Sir, that such a step might be avoided for the present, if you strictly hold that I should not make mention of it now."

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ It is not a question of my holding. The supplementary estimates as placed by the Government are there before the House for discussion. The Government will welcome any suggestions or criticisms on how the expenditure has been incurred already and as to what they should do in future for such expenditure. That would be the proper way. I hope the hon. Member understands.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ I urge, Sir, that adequate provision might be made for the separation of the judiciary from the executive functions. I only say, Sir, that this token grant of Rs. 100 might have been amplified into Rs. 3 or 4 lakhs as contained in the report . . . ”

THE HON. DR. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ If I might help the hon. Gentleman, Sir, I should like to say this. I don't know whether he was present when I replied to the debate on the general budget. I said that the scheme as adumbrated now will cost Rs. 3 lakhs and very likely it would be put into effect by the beginning of May or the middle of May. There is no question of applying for further grants by means of a token grant of Rs. 100. This would be enough to meet the expenditure on the scheme when brought into effect.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ I am glad, Sir, I have got the assurance from the Hon. Minister.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Mr. President, Sir, as you are aware more than once I have represented that the Government should present supplementary demands both in respect of items of demands already voted in the budget and new services before the expenditure is incurred. It is not fair to the Legislature to seek approval after incurring the expenditure. My suggestion, I find, remains unheeded. Of course, we have no power to vote down the demands. Sir, supplementary demands were presented in September and in December and again now on the same old basis after incurring the expenditure. If we take the amounts involved in this budget—the unauthorised expenditure as I would like to call it they come to crores. Though in the Budget Memorandum given to us, the Hon. the Finance Minister has given the figure of expenditure on Revenue Account as Rs. 7,57,00,000, there are a large number of items inside it, against each demand for which only a sum of Rs. 100 has been provided. If the actual amount that is likely to be spent on each item for which there is a token demand of Rs. 100 is put down I am sure this expenditure on Revenue Account would go up by many crores. This supplementary estimate relates to schemes sanctioned after the supplementary estimate was submitted to the Legislature in December 1947 and it covers a period, I take it, from December 1947 to 31st March 1948. May I know, Sir, what was the urgency to incur such huge amounts of expenditure, within these three months, which he did not anticipate during the first nine months? Could he not have

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provided for them in the Budget of 1948-49 and taken up the many schemes which cost some crores in the new budget instead of presenting them in a supplementary budget? The reason why I point this out is this. Though the Hon. Minister for Finance has provided large amounts, I may tell him, and I am sure he will agree with me, though not openly, that much of these amounts may not be spent at all. Why should amounts be provided for, what I would call in the financial parlance, overestimated expenditure, when the expenditure is not going to be incurred. I am sure he must have been worried by his Hon. Colleagues to make provision for these amounts; but shrewd as he is he should have told them that it would not be possible for them to spend all the amounts that they were demanding for items of expenditure that they had programmed. Though it has been the procedure—this method of getting approval for new services which may involve an expenditure covering some lakhs by providing for a token amount of Rs. 100—it is but fair to the Legislature that some indication of the ultimate cost involved in respect of the new services should be given. I must in fairness say that for certain items the amount has been indicated in the notes given in the budget. But he could have put the amount needed by him, here instead of putting Rs. 100. That would have given us a correct idea of the real expenditure that is to be incurred before the 31st March 1948.

“I am a member of a committee, Sir, whose members have been characterised as men of ‘doubtful qualities,’ I mean the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee. I may be a person of doubtful qualities, Sir, and I do not mind it. But I must say that those who are associated with me in that Committee are certainly not men of doubtful qualities. That apart, that Committee is engaged in suggesting some retrenchment measures as also the reorganization in respect of certain departments of Government.

“What I am surprised at is, as I said during the debate on the Budget for 1948-49 in respect of those services which are still under examination, or which have been examined, further sanction has been given to the personnel. I do not want to take much time pointing out to the Hon. Minister these things, because he will himself be able to find out, when the final recommendations of the committee come, how in respect of the very departments in which perhaps retrenchment is possible an increase in expenditure on personnel has been provided even during this year.

“Now I come to the items in the Budget. First of all I take Forests. I must confess that the information given by the Hon. Minister in charge of Forests . . .”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“Just a minute. May I know how many Members wish to speak. I think the House must rise at 5.”

Messrs. N. Ranga Reddi and D. Manjappa Hegde rose in their seats and said they wanted to speak.

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, I am willing to sit down whenever you pull me up."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not want to pull you up. I just wanted to know how many Members wished to speak."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for advance felling operations in South Coimbatore and Wynaad Divisions. I would like to know what is the agency that will be employed by Government for these felling operations. Is it to be given on contract or is it to be carried out departmentally? Do the Government possess the necessary personnel to carry out these felling operations? Then, Sir, I was surprised to find that about Rs. 50,000 is provided for the purchase of wire netting for fencing the casuarina plantations. Of course the Minister in charge of Forests is also in charge of Agriculture, and the Department of Agriculture is very fond of what they call the ideal fence, which is barbed wire fencing. I doubt very much whether such a large amount should be spent on this ideal fencing, when the whole expenditure involved is Rs. 92,800 recurring and Rs. 16,500 non-recurring."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Are you sure that it is spent on ideal fencing? "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Government have sanctioned the purchase of wire netting for fencing the casuarina plantations at a cost of Rs. 50,000."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It may not be ideal after all."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" In the Department of Agriculture, they call it ideal fencing. Then, Sir, under item (iii) they are purchasing road rollers and also they are carrying out improvements to the forest roads. I would like to know what is the agency that is going to be employed, and I would also like to know—I do not know the geographical position—whether this Mannarghat-Attapady Road is connected with the Silent Valley forests. Incidentally, I would like to know whether the lease of the Silent Valley forests still continues.

" Then, Sir, I come to Motor Vehicles Acts. I am one of those who, though not affected in any way by the working of the Motor Vehicles Acts, feel that the present system of Regional Transport Authority is quite out of date. The sooner we revert to the District Traffic Board, the better it would be. I would like the Hon. Minister to consider whether in 1948-49 it would not be possible for him to go back to the old District Traffic Boards."

THE HON. MR. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I may say for the information of the hon. Member that already District Traffic Boards are formed and are working."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" The Regional Transport Authority, I mean. I will only leave the suggestion for the consideration of the Hon. Minister. I do not want to take up

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much time, as I feel this subject has already been brought to the notice of the Government by the other House by way of various cut motions moved in the course of the discussion of the Budget Demands.

"Then, Sir, I come to Grant IX—Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff. You may remember, Sir, that I tabled a question in this House asking the Government to let us know how the privileges of the officers under the Government have been affected after August 15, 1947. The Hon. the Leader of the House replying on behalf of the Premier was not able to assist me in any manner. But I find, Sir, a sentence here which gives the clue, as it were. Under item (i), it is said 'Consequent on the Adaptation of the Government of India Act, 1935,' issued in the 'India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, most of the cases that normally used to be circulated to His Excellency the Governor previously have to be seen by the Hon. the Premier.' May I know, Sir, from the Government what those cases are? Are they cases relating to discipline and punishment of the officers of the Provincial Government? Does the privilege of officers, who were sending up memorials to His Excellency the Governor for reconsidering the orders of the Government, still continue? What do they mean when they say that most of the cases have to be seen by the Hon. Premier? It means evidently that the Hon. Premier takes the place of His Excellency the Governor after the Adaptation Act was passed. I want to know what are those cases. Then only we can understand why the Hon. Premier requires a Principal Private Secretary. We would like to know what those cases are and whether they affect the privileges of the services.

"Then, Sir, I come to dearness allowance. It is a subject

MR. PRESIDENT :—"Very dear to you."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Yes, Sir. I have spoken often in this House about adequate dearness allowance to public servants. The increase given from 1st January 1948 is not at all commensurate with the rise in the cost of living. Originally they were getting Rs. 16. Now those who are drawing a salary below Rs. 20 will get Rs. 18 (an increase of Rs. 2) and those who are getting a salary of Rs. 20 and above but below Rs. 50 will get an increase of Rs. 3 in dearness allowance, and so on. The scale of dearness allowance is not at all commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. Of course my Hon. Friend the Minister for Finance will not agree and will not accept the view that I may put forward in regard to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. That Commission suggested certain scientific methods by which dearness allowances should be fixed. Evidently the Madras Government are not prepared to accept the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. But curiously enough, where it suits them, the Madras Government accept the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. In regard to

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officers drawing salaries above Rs. 400 they accepted the Central Pay Commission's recommendations—not because they considered them to be scientific, but because it suited their purpose. Is it fair that these low paid Government employees, who cannot strike work because they are helpless and because they have no other means of redress, should be treated in this manner? Sir, they cannot even mould the policy of the Government to the extent officers getting Rs. 400 and above can do. I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Finance to reconsider the matter. I know the financial implications of the suggestion I am making. That is accepted. But they have to live, and they must be enabled to live so that they may discharge their duties satisfactorily. The Hon. the Home Minister, presiding over a meeting of the Secretariat Association the other day, conceded that in many countries public servants are allowed to organize themselves into trade unions. He at the same time felt that in our country it was not necessary. May I in this connexion draw the attention of Government to the fact that in the Province of Bombay, recently they have constituted Federations of Joint Councils as they call them, on the lines of the Works Councils that are proposed for industrial establishments. The President of this Council will be the Chief Secretary where the Secretariat is concerned, and a representative of the staff sits on it. I have got a copy of the Constitution with me, and I shall pass it on to the Hon. Finance Minister afterwards. That enables, Sir, the Government, through the representations of the Chief Secretary to understand the difficulties of the staff working in the Secretariat. Some Joint Councils are proposed for districts also. I would commend the example of Bombay to the Madras Government so that they may be always aware of the difficulties under which their staff work.

“Now, I come to pensioners. I do not know why the Hon. Finance Minister, of all persons, hit the pensioners, especially those drawing Rs. 100 and less. Their pensions have been reduced. For what purpose? Is it in order to increase the dearness allowance of the non-gazetted employees in service? Is it fair . . .”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Sir, it is not correct, Sir. Only the extra that has been given is being cancelled.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“I have got both the orders with me, Sir. Pensioners drawing less than Rs. 40 were getting Rs. 8 dearness allowance. I am only saying that you are cutting down from 1st January 1948 what you have been giving from 1st January 1947 though the cost of living has not gone down to the extent to deserve such a cut. That is all what I am representing. Is it fair that these servants of Government, with a scanty pension (who have rendered loyal and devoted service to Government), should be treated in their old age in the manner the Hon. Finance Minister wants? After all, it is only a temporary allowance. It is not going to be permanent. As soon as you remove it in the case of men in service, you are going to remove

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that in the case of pensioners also. Why should not the same scale which these pensioners were enjoying on 1st January 1947 be continued? They have no means of redress. I know, Sir, that the Hon. the Finance Minister has received many memorials. But who is there in the Secretariat interested in pensioners? The Secretariat staff are interested in getting their own grievances redressed. There is no one to put forward the case of pensioners. Unless the Finance Minister opens his eyes and sees that these unfortunate peons, especially peons who have retired, get Rs. 4."

3-30
p.m.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Can they strike? "

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, I was about to say they cannot use that instrument. They can strike only at the risk of dying a death of starvation. That is the only method, I may say, by which they can move the hearts of those on the Treasury Bench. Sir, I will leave it at that, because I do not want to stress that point. I am sure the Hon. the Minister himself knows it. But, I know, Sir, the argument is going to be used that they are only carrying out the instructions of the Government of India."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Not the instructions of the Retrenchment Committee? " (Laughter.)

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" We only want the retrenchment of personnel that are not necessary and we do not want any retrenchment in the dearness allowance.

" Then, Sir, I want to refer to the tendency on the part of the Government to create a post of a personal assistant immediately a new office is created. Whenever a Special Officer is appointed, immediately a Personal Assistant is also appointed. The one main reason is that the Special Officer may go out on tour and therefore, there must be a Personal Assistant to look after his duties. There are Personal Assistants for Collectors and other officers. Sir, the Government do not seem to have any compunction in appointing these Personal Assistants, but when it comes to the question of increasing the dearness allowance, all the arguments about financial considerations are used. I will only leave it at that.

" Then, Sir, I come to the Legislative Bodies. As you are aware, Sir, the Department of Legislature is treated as a vacation department. I do not know why."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Not now."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I know it is being treated. Government have not passed final orders. I do not know why this department should be treated as a vacation department. If you look at the continuous sittings we have, surely, they cannot be treated as a vacation department. They have got enough work to prepare themselves for the coming session. When that is so, why should the department be treated as a vacation department?

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“ Sir, you know, in this House, more than once, I have represented the case of reporters. Our Council reporters are paid so low that they are anxious to get away to other Provinces as soon as some inducement comes. Why should you lose experienced reporters, Sir? Their reporting, whatever some hon. Members in this House or the other House may say, is the best reporting in India. Sir, once they went out of this Province, they have won laurels. Why should Government treat these reporters in this Province in this manner? Therefore, Sir, Government should pay some consideration to them by paying them adequately. We ask them to work continuously for a number of hours and should not the Government treat these reporters who are serving them honestly, in a better manner than they are doing? Sir, I am not briefed to speak for the reporters, but I know the lot of reporters in any office and more so in the Legislature.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ I suggest Ministers’ speeches may not be reported correctly? ” (Laughter.)

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, I now come to the Firka Development grant. All that I can say is that I wish the Firka Development every success but what I am concerned is that the amounts placed at the disposal of these various firkas should be properly utilized. It is for the Government to see that the amounts are properly spent. I wish the amounts which the Government are so generously placing at the disposal of these officers may be properly utilized and that village communications, water-supply and other amenities should be provided to the villagers, at least in the firkas that have been taken for intensive development.

“ Then, Sir, I come to my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Education. I am very glad, Sir, that my Hon. Friend is interested in the Numismatic societies. I only want him, Sir, to give every kind of assistance to these Numismatic societies. I do not grudge his giving the Numismatic Society of India, Bombay, the annual grant of Rs. 300. But, my point is that similar societies exist in our own Province, and the Hon. Minister could extend the same privilege to them. If he gives an annual grant of Rs. 300 to the Bombay Society, let him give Rs. 500 to the societies here, because there are a number of associations of that kind here. If in the name of maintaining a high school of Oriental Research, this ought to be maintained, why should not the Hon. the Minister assist our own men in making their high schools more successful.

“ Then, Sir, I find a curious item. I am sure the Hon. the Minister for Education will say whether he has any responsibility in supporting the lectureship in Indian History and Civilization endowed in the Lucknow University. Why not the Hon. Minister provide a lectureship in any one of our three Universities? Why should he go and help a University which has no use for pupils belonging to this Province? Should he not encourage Dravidian culture by appointing a man for lectureship in Dravidian history and Dravidian civilization because he is a protagonist

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of Dravidian culture. Sir, I want the young men of our Province to be benefited by any expenditure that is incurred on education. No doubt, the amount may be small and it may be given. But, we would like to suggest that such a lectureship should be instituted in this Province also.

“ Then, Sir, my Hon. Friend is very much interested in the bifurcation of the course of study. My views on this subject are well-known. But, recently, some syllabuses have been published in the Gazette. You will see that according to the bifurcated course, the Managerial course or the Clerkship course begins at the fourth form, and the student is taught to draft letters, is taught how to type, and how to take shorthand script at the fourth form stage. Sir, we know how well-educated our young men are at the stage of fourth form? But, that is going to happen because a large amount is budgetted and I only wish that it does yield results worth the name. I could have very well understood if the Hon. Minister wanted to start Vocational course of the kind where the hand is used at the fourth form stage so that when they pass out of the sixth form they may be in a position and be able to follow some technical course or go to earn their livelihood. But, here, Sir, the boy is trained to be a quill-driver from the fourth form. The Hon. the Minister himself knows and I am sure, such a boy will not be able even to decipher the kind of notes written in the Secretariat to which the best talents are recruited. I ask, Sir, whether such persons who take up this course in the fourth form will be able to do that kind of work? Does the Hon. the Minister think that these dwarfs will be able to do the work which is done by the giants?

“ Then, Sir, there are one or two things more which I want to refer. Sir, there is some criticism against my Hon. Friend about the preparation of text-books. I am sure, the Hon. the Minister wants to have text-books written in the languages. Some of us have felt that it would be desirable that the text-books such as those which are published by the University for the S.S.L.C. course, should also be published for all classes by the Government or by any authorized agent, subject to the control of Government, instead of allowing each school in each district board or municipality to choose its own text-book. Therefore, Sir, I think what the Hon. Minister has done is a move in the right direction.

“ Then, Sir, I come to agriculture. On page 28, you will find that my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Agriculture, once again wants to buy a large number of agricultural machinery. You may remember, Sir, that during last March, I raised a question about Thompson's Disposals. Only the other day, a list of purchases of agricultural machinery made by the Government was given but I understand that they are from some other source. Sir, a very large number of agricultural machinery have been purchased in addition to the list furnished last. What I am asking is this. People do not know where this machinery is available. Are you bringing to the notice of the people where this machinery is available and where you invest these large amounts and whether that

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machinery is being properly utilized? That is my point. If people are utilizing the machinery already purchased, I do not mind the Government investing the amounts so that the 'Grow More Food' Campaign may be accelerated. But, I feel, Sir, that we are indulging in all these without proper use of the materials which we are purchasing. Sir, the Thompson's Disposals had about Rs. 25 lakhs worth of tractors, jeeps and all kinds of things. A long list of these articles purchased from them has been given. But, where are they being used? Are they being used by the ryots? In which areas, are they being used? Are they useful? Is there demand for such machinery? What kind of machinery is in greater demand? What sort of machinery we should get for use in agriculture? We do not know all these but yet, we are again purchasing one hundred tractors, at a cost of Rs. 8,94,000 recurring and Rs. 25,10,000 non-recurring. The estimated expenditure in 1947-48 is Rs. 19 lakhs. Sir, this is a huge amount. I ask my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Agriculture, to look into this matter and see from the time of the Thompson's Disposal up to date, how much machinery have been purchased. Let him also examine the large number of personnel that has to be employed to maintain this machinery. I do not mind that the personnel is maintained if the machinery is being properly utilized for the benefit of the ryots. But, I would like him to feel himself satisfied about it. It does not matter if it involves the purchase of pipes and piping for supply to the ryot to assist him in the 'Grow More Food' Campaign. When we buy the pipes the ryots in far off Tuticorin or Tinnevely should be able to get this very easily. There should not be mal-distribution of the purchases made. The machinery should be properly located in various places, so that the ryots can easily secure them. It will be worthwhile if the Hon. the Minister is to appoint a departmental committee to go into this matter, so that better use may be made of this machinery and if necessary, more can be purchased, if the ryots are benefited on that account.

"Sir, my Hon. Friend, the Minister for Industries, has not done as much as I expected for industrial education in my district. Sir, every district is served by a Polytechnic and only our district is suffering for want of a Polytechnic."

MR. PRESIDENT :—"May I take it that the hon. Member will finish at 3-45 p.m.?"

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"I will finish at 3-50, Sir. I would like the Hon. Minister to examine the possibility of starting a Polytechnic in our district also. I would like the Hon. the Minister to follow the good example of Bombay in starting an industrial school at least one for every two districts. For instance, take our Ceded districts, the Rayalaseema. There is only one industrial school. Why should there not be one school at least for every two districts? Ultimately, there may be one for each district. The need for this industrial education is growing more and more. Incidentally, I may draw the attention of my

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hon. Friend, the Minister for Industries to the Andhradjathiyakalasala at Masulipatam which had a chequered career. In what stage it is, God only knows. Sir, I remember, when we were young, on Deepavali days and on the New Year days, we used to collect funds for the sake of this Andhradjathiyakalasala, which has established certain ideas on technical education. This Andhradjathiyakalasala, Sir, was transferred to the Municipality of Masulipatam. Whether the municipality is managing it satisfactorily or not, I do not know. Sir, whatever the description of the school or its object may be, this industrial school has been in existence for a long time. But, now the school is languishing for want of support either by the public or the Government. Some serious efforts are being made by the people of the locality to revive the school. I would like the Government to take this school in hand and to re-establish and restart it.

3.45
p.m.

“ Sir, I must keep my word and finish at 10 minutes to four. My Hon. Friend, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, has started well in transferring the minor irrigation works to the Public Works Department. May I remind him, Sir, that this recommendation was made long ago in 1939 by the Famine Code Revision Committee in respect of the Ceded districts? When the Committee went round the districts they found that the minor irrigation works were utterly neglected and the Collectors pleaded their inability to cope with the work. At that time, the Committee which was presided over by a Member of the Board of Revenue unanimously recommended that minor irrigation works in the Ceded districts should be transferred to the Public Works Department. I am glad my hon. Friend has broken the ice. I would like him to apply this principle not only to the district of Chingleput but also to the unfortunate famine-stricken districts. It is only an extension of the principle, which I am glad he has accepted.

“ Sir, I now come to State Trading Schemes. I find that a large amount has been spent on the purchase of Cuban sugar and also silk filature from Japan. The amount involved in the purchase of Cuban sugar is about Rs. 74,52,800. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister for Food whether this quantity of 7,400 tons of Cuban sugar was thrust on this Government by the Government of India or whether this Government applied for sugar of that kind, how the cost works out and what is the price charged to the consumer. Sir, I find again that they have used Messrs. Parry & Co., as distributing agents. Did they take steps to obtain tenders from other distributing agents? Why did they think of only one company for the purpose of distributing the sugar throughout the Presidency?

“ Then Sir, I come to silk filature. The total cost for the initial purchase of the silk including the incidental expenditure has been estimated to be about Rs. 30 lakhs. Sir, how is this silk utilized? Is it being spun at the Kollegal factory? What is the agency employed by the Government to sell the finished products? I would like to know, Sir, whether this quantity of silk was thrust

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on this Government by the Government of India or whether they voluntarily purchased it. I would like to know, what are the economics of the silk filature business and the Cuban sugar business. I would like the Hon. Minister for Finance to tell us how it works, whether we get any profit or loss, whether the articles purchased have been consumed in this Province, or whether because there was no market, we had to export them outside. With these few remarks, Sir, I would like to keep my word to finish at ten minutes to four and resume my seat."

SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI :—" Sir, I find there is a provision of Rs. 78,22,000 for sinking of wells for the Grow More Food schemes. This is a well-conceived scheme and the grants that are being given for sinking wells have been a great inducement, but the results are not as much as expected. There is a great delay in the disbursal of grants. By the time the money is received by the villagers they find that they have spent in travelling and other expenses nearly one-third of the grant. Also the materials that are required by them are not easily obtainable. If proper results are to be obtained from this scheme, the Government should undertake the sinking of these wells themselves. For sinking these wells, it is not necessary to have experts or technical people. Plenty of labour is available in the villages and they can be employed. Only the supervision has to be done by the Government officers . . . "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Does any other Hon. Minister wish to reply in addition to the Hon. the Finance Minister? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" It all depends on the points raised, Sir."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" I should like to speak for five minutes, Sir."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I should like to speak for five minutes, Sir."

SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI :—" Sir, with regard to jails, I submit that they should be made self-sufficient institutions. The Government should get as much as they spend on jails. Dairy farms and vegetable gardens can be established in these jails. Milk and vegetables can be sold to the people in the towns near the jails. We can have workshops also in these jails. The prisoners also may be given some training so that when they leave the jails they would be in a position to take up remunerative work outside. Many of us who are here were in jails for long periods and we know how these jails can be reformed and how they can be made paying institutions.

" Sir, I find that basic schools and basic training schools are being started in various places. The Government should give every kind of encouragement to private agencies to come forward and start these schools. Then the expenditure of the Government can be minimized and the number of schools also increased.

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" Sir, the polytechnics that have been started are doing very good work. A number of technicians have been trained and they should be provided with work.

" Sir, I find that iron, coal and coke are in short supply. Even the existing small industries are not able to work on account of want of these materials. The Provincial Government should address the Central Government and ask for more quotas of these materials. Not only that, they should also request the Central Government to import large quantities of iron because it is greatly required not only for the existing industries but also for the industries that are to be started. I hope the Government will pay sufficient attention to these and see that adequate supplies of iron are made to these various industries in the Province."

SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, on page 37 of the Supplementary statement of Expenditure, I find that provision is made for three bridges in Malabar and it is stated that they are required urgently for the maintenance of Law and Order in Chirakkal taluk in Malabar district. It is also stated that these roads will be taken up for execution by the District Board on the basis of the full grant from Provincial Funds.

" Sir, so far as Cuddapah district is concerned, the District Magistrate of Cuddapah has written to the Government that a bridge over the Pennar in Cuddapah is absolutely necessary. The benefit of this river goes to Nellore while all the inconvenience is suffered by the people of our district. The Hon. the Finance Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Industries toured in the district. They found it very inconvenient and uncomfortable. It was not possible for them to tour all the parts. What happens is this. For want of a good bridge, it is not possible to travel from one part of the district to another when the river is in floods. A bridge over the river here is quite necessary in the interests of Law and Order. The principle applied to the bridges in Malabar should be applied to the bridge over the Pennar in Cuddapah. This river prevents access to the headquarters from the various towns during the rainy season. If there is any trouble or disturbance in any of the taluks it is not possible to move the Reserve Police from the district headquarters where the Reserve Police is stationed. I know the District Magistrate of Cuddapah has recommended a number of times that a bridge over the Pennar is necessary in the interests of Law and Order. I also know that this recommendation has been turned down on the ground that the river is unfordable only for a few days in the year. I submit, Sir, that the test that is ordinarily applied in the case of other bridges should not be applied in the case of a bridge which is required in the interests of Law and Order.

4 p.m. " The next point I would like to submit is with regard to the firka development scheme. In connexion with this scheme, provision has also been made for rural water-supply. I may submit that

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according to the instructions given by the Government to the Collector, unless an equal amount of contribution either in money or labour or material comes from the villagers, no thought will be given to rural water-supply schemes in villages. From the very beginning my contention has been that, so far as rural water-supply schemes are concerned, no contribution ought to be expected from the villagers. It must be the responsibility of the Government to provide for water-supply schemes. As a member of the Rural Water-supply and Drainage Schemes Committee, I have emphasized this point. Therefore I beg to submit that this condition about contribution from the villagers, should be deleted.

"The Government has selected a number of firkas in the Presidency for development. In doing so, they must select such firkas where there is already supply of electric power. The Government should extend supply of electric power to villages which are close to the source of supply. Unfortunately in some places electric supply has failed and it is not working properly. In such cases the Government should take steps to improve supply. I wish to mention particularly Proddatur. It is one of the places which have been selected for rural development work. It is in Cuddapah district. Supply of electric power to that place is very bad. It has been so for the last 1½ years. If the Government is very keen on developing the schemes, it must first of all rectify the mistakes that are existing and improve the supply. I have nothing more to add."

SRI MOTHAY NARAYANA RAO:—“అభ్యుదయ, మనదేశమింకను ద్వితీయ ప్రపంచ సంగ్రామమువలన ఏర్పడిన ఔషధ పరిస్థితులనుంచి బయటపడలేదు. ఇది ఇట్లుండగా తృతీయ ప్రపంచ మహాసంగ్రామము ఎప్పుడు వస్తుందో అనే భయముకూడా మనకు గలుగుతోంది. మొన్న జరిగిన యుద్ధం మూలంగా మనకు కలిగిన అపార కష్ట నష్టాలను మనమింకా మరుచులేదు. ఇంతలోనే తిరిగి మరొక ప్రపంచ యుద్ధం వచ్చి నట్లైతే మన స్థితి ఇంకా ఎంత విషమిస్తుందో అని మన మందరము భయపడక తప్పదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో దేశంలో ఉండే యువకులందరను సైన్య శిక్షణ (military training) ను ఇచ్చి వారిని యుద్ధ కార్యక్రమాలకు తరిగివేయ చేయమని నాయొక్క ఉద్దేశముకాదు.

“అహార విషయంలో మన రాష్ట్రంలో కొరత ఏర్పడి ఉన్నదని మనకందరకు తెలిసిన విషయమే. అన్ని విషయములకన్న ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది అహార సమస్య కనుక మనయొక్క యావత్తు సైక్లిని ప్రభుత్వమువారు దానిమీద కేంద్రీకరింప వేసి అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికి తమ శక్తి వంచనలేకుండా తోడ్పడతారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.

“అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికిగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు రామచంద్రాసాగరం, సంగమేశ్వరం మొదలగు పెద్ద పెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించుటకుగాను పరిశీలనలు చేయిస్తునట్లు చెబు తున్నారు. యీ పెద్ద Project ల నిర్మాణానికి ప్రయత్నముచేయు చిన్న చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టులనుకూడ వెంటనే అమలు జరిపిస్తే కొద్ది డబ్బు ఖర్చులోనే అచిర కాలంలో ఫలితములు కనుపించును. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారియొక్క శక్తిని ఈ చిన్న ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలో కేంద్రీకరింపవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

[Sri Mothay Narayana Rao] [23rd March 1948]

“ఈనాడు మన రాష్ట్రంలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో వ్యవసాయము చాలావరకు నూతులలోనుంచి నీటిని తీసుకొని తద్వారా కొనసాగించబడుతోంది. ఈ నీటిని రైతులు అతి శ్రమకోర్చి పరువుల సహాయంతో మోటలద్వారా పైకి తీసుకొనివచ్చి వ్యవసాయం చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ నిధానంవలన రైతు చాలా కష్టపడవలసి వస్తోంది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇటువంటి రైతులకు electricity సరఫరా చేసి దాని సహాయంతో నీటిని పైకి తీసుకొనివచ్చి వ్యవసాయం చేయునట్లుగా ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసిన దని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఈ విధంగా రైతులను ప్రోత్సహిస్తేగాని అధికాహారోత్పత్తి సక్రమంగా జరుగదు.

“ఈనాడు రైతులకు వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లు దొరకటం చాలా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఆఖరకు ఒక చిన్న పాకీ కావాలన్నా, గునప కావాలన్నా, బండి పట్టాలు కావాలన్నా, నాగలికర్రు కావాలన్నా black market లోకాని దొరకని దుర్భర పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడి ఉన్నాయి. పట్టణాలలో పెద్ద పెద్ద factory లు కట్టటానికి, పెద్ద పెద్ద భవనాలు కట్టటానికి ఇనుము దొరుకుతోంది కాని, రైతుకు అత్యవసరమైన నాగలికర్రకు ఇనుము దొరకక, దొంగ మార్కెటులో హెచ్చుధరలెక్కి దానిని కొనుక్కోనలేక చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. కనుక రైతుకు కావలసిన వ్యవసాయ పనిముట్లను అతనికి సక్రమమైన ధరలకు దొరుకునట్లు చూడవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వమువారివైన ఉన్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“అంతేకాకుండా, అధికాహారోత్పత్తికిగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు, భూదేవి తన గర్భ మందు, రక్తనాళములందు ధరించిన అపారమైనటువంటి నీటిని బోరింగు నెట్టుల సహాయంతో పైకి తెప్పించి సదాధరంగా వ్యవసాయం కొనసాగించుటకుగాను రైతులకు సహాయపడుట చాలా అవసరము. ఈనాడు బోరింగు నెట్టు సహాయంతో వ్యవసాయం చేస్తున్న రైతులకు పైపులు దొరకక చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారికి అవసరమగు పైపులను supply చేయలేని విపరీత పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నది.

“ఈ సందర్భంలో ఒక చిన్న విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ మధ్య కాకినాడలోని ఒక మిత్రుడు గవర్నమెంటువారు రైతులకు ఇచ్చే ధరకన్న ఒక అడుగు పైపుకు ఆ. 4 లు తక్కువకు కలకత్తానుంచి తెప్పించి supply చేస్తానని, అందుకు ఆయనకు పెర్మిషన్ (permission) ఇప్పించవలసినదని అగ్రికల్చరల్ డిమాన్డ్ స్ట్రేటరు గారికి, అగ్రికల్చరల్ డెవలప్ మెంటు గారికి వ్రాసినారు. అందుకు వారివద్దనుంచి మీరు ఎల్లా supply చేస్తారు, ఎవరిద్వారా కొంటున్నారు, ఇక్కడకు ఎట్లా తీసుకొనివస్తారు అనే విమర్శలేతప్ప, ఆయనకు ఈ అవకాశమిచ్చి రైతులకు అత్యవసరమైనటువంటి పైపులు దొరకే ఏర్పాటులు ఏమీ చేయబడలేదు. ఇటువంటి విధానాలవలన అధికాహారోత్పత్తి జరుగును. ప్రభుత్వమువారి అధికాహారోత్పత్తి ప్రచారము నిష్ప్రయోజనము. ఒక ప్రైవేటు వర్తకుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఇచ్చే ధరకన్న అడుగుకు ఆ. 4 లు తక్కువకు ఇస్తానని అంటుంటే అతనికి అవకాశము ఇవ్వకపోవటం ప్రభుత్వ విధానమేమో నాకేమీ అర్థంకావటంలేదు. ఆ వర్తకుడు ఏవిధంగాతెన్నే వానికెందుకు దొంగతనంగా తెన్నే ఆయుధను శిక్షించడానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి అధికారమున్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితిలో ఆ వర్తకునికి అవకాశమివ్వక, మనకు, అత్యవసరమైనటువంటి పైపులను పోగొట్టుకొనడం బావ్యంగాలేదు. ఈ విధానం అధికాహారోత్పత్తి విధానానికి విరుద్ధం కాబట్టి ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వమువారు జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలోచించి మన రైతులకు కావలసినన్ని పైపులు సరఫరా అగునట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

23rd March 1948] [Sri Monthay Narayana Rao]

“ఈనాడు బోరింగు వైపుల ధరలు చాలా పెద్దగా ఉన్నాయి. ఇంతధరలు పెట్టి వాటిని కొనుక్కోటానికి రైతులకు చాలా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం వారు వైపుల ధరలను తగ్గించి రైతులకు వీటిని సగము రేట్లకు supply చేసి నట్లైతే ఎక్కువ ఆహార ధాన్యాలన్నీ పండించటానికి ప్రోత్సాహము కలుగుతుంది. తద్వారా వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి జరుగుతుంది.

“వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి అత్యవసరము. ఈనాడు ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలో రైతులకు వ్యవసాయ నిమిత్తం విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి supply చేయడం లేవనే చెప్పాలి. విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి విషయంలో మా ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలోని కూడ చాలా వెనుకబడి ఉన్నాయన్న విషయం అందరకు తెలుసు.

“ఈనాడు ప్రతి జిల్లాలోను ఒక్కొక్క ఫిరకాలో ఫిరకా డెవలప్ మెంటు స్కీము ఉన్నది. మా జిల్లాలోని దెందులూరు ఫిరకాలో ఈ స్కీము పెట్టియున్నారు. ఆ ఫిరకాను అన్ని విధాల అభివృద్ధి చేయటానికి విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి సరఫరా చేస్తామని చెప్పారు. ఈ ఫిరకా ఏలూరుకు సమీపంలో ఉన్నది. ఏలూరునుంచి విద్యుచ్ఛక్తిని ఇక్కడకు సరిఫరా చేయటం లేక కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విషయంలో ఇంతవరకు ఏమిథమగు ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తున్నట్లు కనిపించదు. ఏదో కల్లనీళ్లు తుడవటానికి ఇప్పుడు విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి supply చేస్తాము అవడు చేస్తాము అని చెప్పేకన్న తక్షణం తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ ప్రదేశాలకు విద్యుచ్ఛక్తిని సరఫరా చేయించి అధికాహారోత్పత్తికి తోడ్పడవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“రోడ్ల విషయంలో ఈనాడు చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగస్తులు వారికి ఎక్కడెక్కడ రోడ్లు అవసరమని అనుకుంటారో అక్కడక్కడ రోడ్లు వేయిస్తున్నారు కాని పజలకు ఏమి అవసరమో గమనించుటలేదు. కాన రోడ్ల నిర్మాణవిషయం కేవలం ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగుల చేతులలోనే కాకుండా, శాసనసభ్యులు, ఉద్యోగేతరులు అనగా ఆయా ప్రాంతములలోని పెద్దవారు, ఉద్యోగస్తులుగల కమిటీలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి, ఆ కమిటీవారిచేత ఏ ఏ రోడ్లు అవసరమో విచారణచేయించి, వారి సలహాలనుసరించి ఆ రోడ్లను వేయించడం చాలా అవసరమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఆహార విషయం మనకు ఎంత అవసరమో, వ్యవసాయదారులకు వారి పశు సంపద అభివృద్ధి అంత అవసరము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు వ్యవసాయదారులకు చేయవలసిన సహాయములలో ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది, వ్యవసాయదారునియొక్క పశువులకు రోగములు రాకుండా చూడడం, రోగాలు వచ్చినవన్ని వారణాయలను కల్పించి ఆతనిని కాపాడడం. ఈ supplementary budget లో stockmen compounders ను నియమించడానికి ఏర్పాటులు కలుగజేసారు. ఇది అభినందనీయమైన విషయము. పశువైద్య విషయంలో ఒక చిన్న సలహా ఇవ్వవలచుకొన్నాను.

“ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆయుర్వేద పశు వైద్యానికికూడా తగిన సహాయం చేయవలెను. ఇదివరలో తెనాలిలో యాజ్ఞోశ్రీరాములు అనే ఆయన ఒక ఆయుర్వేద పశువైద్య పాఠశాలను నడిపివారు. ఆయన అనేకమంది శిష్యులను తయారుచేశారు. వారి వైద్య విధానం వలన చాలామంది రైతులకు ఉపకారం జరిగింది. ఇదివరకు ఆయనకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు కొంత ధన సహాయముకూడా చేశారు. కాని అడ్వైజర్ల ప్రభుత్వ కాలంలో ఈ ధన సహాయము ఆపివేయబడింది. దీనికికారణం తెలియదు. ఈ శ్రీరాములుగారు ఆయుర్వేద పశువైద్యము చక్కగా తెలిసినటువంటివారు. వారి వైద్య విధానము చాలా మంచిది.

[Sri Mothay Narayana Rao] [23rd March 1948]

“ఈ నాడు పల్లెటూళ్లలో ఉన్నటువంటి రైతులయొక్క పశువులకు ఏమైనా జబ్బుచేసినదంటే ఆక్కడనుంచి వారు 10, 15 మైళ్లదూరంలో ఉన్న పట్టణానికి పశు వైద్యానికి గాను రావలసి వస్తోంది. రైతులు తమ పశువులను ఏ ఏలూరు, బెజవాడలో తీసుకొని వెళ్లడం చాలాకష్టం. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆయుర్వేద పశువైద్యానికి తగిన ప్రోత్సాహమిచ్చి, అనేకమంది విద్యార్థులను తయారుచేయించి గ్రామాలలో వారిచేత పశువైద్యాలు చేయించడం అత్యవసరమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈనాడు పశువుల ధరలు చాలా పెరిగిపోయినవి. ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయానికి పనికివచ్చే పశువుల ధరలు పూర్వపు ధరలకన్న 7, 8 రెట్లువరకు పెరిగిపోయినవి. అంతే కాకుండా బలమైన పశువులు దొరకటం లేదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రతిజిల్లాకు ఒక dairy farm ను ఏర్పాటుచేసి ఆక్కడ విత్తనపు పోతులనువుంచి మంచినీటి పశువులను తయారుచేయించవలెను. ఈ విధంగా పశు సంపదను అభివృద్ధిచేసి, రోగనివారణకు పశువైద్య శాలలను ఏర్పాటు చేసినట్లయితే దానివల్ల మన ఆహార పరిస్థితి కూడా చక్కపడుతుందని నా అభిప్రాయము.

“ఈనాడు మనకు అన్నపన్నీలకు కరువు ఏర్పడి ఉన్నది. అందుచేత మనము మిగత విషయాలను కొంత వెనుకపెట్టిఅయినా ఈ అన్నపన్నీల విషయాల విషయమై ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధతీసుకొనవలెను.

“పెద్ద పెద్ద బట్టల మిల్లలను స్థాపించటానికి చాలాకాలం పడుతుంది. ఈలోపున మనము ఈ వస్త్రీకాటకాన్ని ఎదుర్కోవాలంటే మనకు ఖద్దరే శరణ్యము. ప్రతిగ్రామంలోను కావలసిన ఖద్దరు ఉత్పత్తికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు సహాయముచేసి ప్రజలను ఖద్దరు సుముఖులుగా చేసినట్లయితే మనకు ఎన్నడు వస్త్రీకాటకం రాదు. ఇది గాంధీ మహాత్ముని సిద్ధాంతాలలో ఆతిముఖ్యమయినటువంటిది. కనుక అన్నిటికన్నా ముందు మనకు అన్నపన్నీలలోటులేకుండా ఉండేటట్లు మనగ్రామములను సర్వసమృద్ధంగా చేయించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Sir, one thing which has attracted the attention of the public and my own attention is the figure of Rs. 13.6 crores which is a staggering figure. This is the third supplementary statement. The Government seek to tell us that they could not anticipate the expenditure of Rs. 13.6 crores. This is a very huge figure, a very substantial part of the revenues and expenditure of this province. It pays no compliment to the Government and to their advisers that the Government should bring forward a supplementary demand for Rs. 13.6 crores. What is the use of discussing the figures of a budget if your margin of mistake is about Rs. 13½ crores out of Rs. 50 crores. These demands would not have been allowed to be removed, but for the fact that the Government have a majority behind them. They need not exercise much care in such matters. They need not take any precautions in preparing the budget for the year. Party Government has its advantages but very often there is the tyranny in party discipline and suppression of the individual and corruption in democracy. This is due to the fact that there is very strict and stringent tyrannical application of party discipline. Members belonging to the party and supporting it have to raise up their hands whatever be the margin of mistake, even if it is Rs. 13;6 crores. They have to pass

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the original and the supplementary budgets. With all the strength at my command, I condemn the presentation of this supplementary budget with such a staggering figure.

"Then, Sir, if hon. Members had gone into these figures, they would have found that not even one rupee out of these 13·6 crores has been spent for the welfare of the common man. I do not find that even one rupee has been spent out of 13·6 crores in preparing a list of unemployed men in this Province. The Hon. Minister for Labour is mostly concerned with under-paid labour. The Government do not seem to bestow any attention on the question of unemployment. Unemployment is a much more serious thing than under-paid employment. If the Government had spent a little out of this amount to prepare a list of educated, uneducated, skilled, unskilled, industrial and agricultural unemployed people, that money would have been spent well. If Government had prepared the ground in spending 13 crores of rupees to introduce measures for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, widows pensions, and maintenance of orphans or something which benefits the common man we could very well say 'Allright, this is a good thing they did'."

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p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI:—"Insurance is a Central subject."

DR. V. K. JOHN:—"The Provincial Government can take steps to persuade the authority concerned."

"Then, Sir, I say this expenditure is a huge waste from my point of view. If money had been spent in stepping up production, it would have been money well spent. On the other hand, we find that one lakh out of this 13·6 crores has been spent in preparing the ground for passing a legislation for expropriating the zamindaris. If Government had spent a little out of this amount for passing a very simple measure enabling the cultivator of the soil to become the owner of the land, whether the ownership now vests in the zamindar or the middle man or the ryot, it would have been a very good thing."

"There have been complaints throughout the Province that our boys and girls seeking admission in schools and colleges are unable to get admission. I find that some money had been spent on education which was not anticipated when the last budget was presented. If there was any mistake at the time the budget was presented and more money was required for education, surely the Hon. Minister for Education ought to have asked for that money and money could have been found for that purpose. The Hon. Minister should have taken adequate steps for starting sufficient schools and colleges for admitting all boys and girls who are willing to pay for education. If you look at the various figures which made up this 13·6 crores, you will find very little out of this has been spent for the welfare of the common man. But you will find that the Government and their advisers cannot, did not and would not anticipate what the real expenditure on various heads

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are. Without doing this, they have incurred a colossal expenditure of 13.6 crores for which amount they come forward before the House with a supplementary demand at the end of the year. I say the procedure adopted is fundamentally wrong and ought to be strongly condemned. Government ought to know their minds in time. If we scrutinize the figures, we shall find that a major portion of the expenditure of 13.6 crores has been a waste."

SRI D. MANJAYYA HEGDE :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad that Government have come forward with some plans and schemes that would contribute to the welfare and progress of society. I would urge on the Hon. Minister that more grants be allotted for village communications and more facilities be found for the advancement of elementary education in the interior parts of my district. I know that hundreds of villages go without education. Even if there were some panchayat schools, they are not regularly functioning on account of the indifferent attitude adopted by Government Officers in not paying the grants due to the teachers of these schools regularly. I know that in a school in Puttur taluk, the teacher who works there did not get the grant for a very long period. If Government really want to advance education in the country, they must take care of these panchayat schools. Whenever responsible officers of Government including the Ministers happen to visit our district, they never go to the interior parts. Their activities are confined only to coastal towns. Unless they go to the interior parts and see the sufferings of the people there, we cannot expect any progress or any help from Government.

" Therefore, I appeal to Government to provide more schools in the interior parts of my district and also open new roads to link the different villages that are scattered in these parts and I would urge on the attention of the Government that they should start one high school for each taluk. If their idea is that more high schools and colleges should be opened in our district, they should furnish the necessary materials and grant permits to such of those private agencies who are very eager to open schools.

" With these few words, I resume my seat."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have not got much to say on this subject. My Friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao wanted to know whether the felling operations were done by the Forest department itself or through private contractors. Evidently he has not looked at page 5 of the Demands for Grants for further expenditure.

" He also wanted to know why the two road rollers have been purchased by the Government. The reason for the purchase of these rollers is that without metalling the Mannarghat-Attapadi road which is absolutely essential for the extraction of timber nothing can be done there. So this has nothing to do with the lease of Silent Valley. One of the hon. Members wanted to know what became of the tractors, whether they were really used

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and where they are stored. The tractors that we have purchased have been placed at the disposal of the District Agricultural Officers in every district and they are asked to lend them to such of those ryots who are in need of them. These tractors are in very great demand and, as a matter of fact, some of the ryots go in despair that they would not be able to get them at all. In fact, hundreds of applications are pending before the District Officers, and they are dealt with according to priority.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend asked about the purchase of pipes, etc., at a cost of Rs. 19,00,000. It is specifically mentioned in the Explanatory note itself that they are intended for supply to ryots. I may mention, Sir, that these are to be sold to the ryots at cost price and that is why the allotment is made.

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p m.

"In regard to the question of giving permits for a person in Tinnevely to a dealer in Bezwada, it was there before, but it has been overcome and we are now able to supply the articles in the district itself.

"Then, Sir, Mr. Narayana Rao wanted that ayurvedic veterinary hospitals should be opened. The very demand is there. At page 29 of the note, item (iii), this very thing is mentioned, namely: 'On the suggestion of Sri Y. Sriramulu Chowdhari, Ayurvedic Veterinary Doctor, Tenali, Guntur district, for starting Ayurvedic veterinary dispensaries in all the 34 firkas and centres selected for intensive rural reconstruction work, the Government have decided to open one such dispensary as an experimental measure in Dendulur firka, West Godavari district. Extension of the scheme to other firkas will be taken up later on the successful working of the scheme in the Dendulur firka.' That is why this specific demand has been asked for. If the working of this dispensary is found useful, Government will certainly think of starting a college. Until the Government are satisfied that it works properly, there is no meaning in starting a college. That is all I have to say and there is nothing more, Sir."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I want to touch on only one or two points. On page 53 of the Memorandum, there is a fresh appropriation of Rs. 73,700 for supply of fodder in the Anantapur and Kistna districts. I want to know, Sir, whether the fodder reached the place in proper time and whether it was used by the people at all, whether payment was made after sending it there, or whether it was sold to dealers for a song? I think the fodder reached the place only after the rains came and it was never used and it went on reaching the place for months and months and even a year and so the amount spent on it was only a waste. I am putting forward this as an example to show how the Government are going about the business. For instance, the Home Guards' training scheme was taken to be an urgent thing; an Ordinance was passed and immediately a Bill was introduced and what has been done with it? Now, some new Commandants who are not trained and who have had no experience of military

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training, I think, have been appointed. They are trained first for three or six months and afterwards some Home Guards will be trained by these new people. I think this training also will be made after the purpose is over, after the villages have been looted and people attacked. Many a thing can be said about the distribution of implements also. The same may be said about the purchase of the tractors, etc. When we are unable to supply even the crude implements to the ryots in the shape of iron implements, plough-shares, etc., I think the Grow More Food campaign is going to be a failure. Sir, I think, this kind of delay must be avoided in every respect. With these few words, I resume my seat."

* THE HON. SRI T. S. AVINASHILINGAM CHETTIYAR :—
" Sir, I rise to reply only to one point which was raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, and that is about bifurcation of studies. This is a matter which has been working the minds of many educationists for the last 10 or 12 years, since there has been a great deal of wastage of education. For instance, a Zoology graduate or a Chemistry Presidency first and every first class graduate of whom we are rightly proud, is found to be in places where there knowledge is not to be utilized at all, i.e., in the Secretariat, in the District Board offices and in the Taluk Board offices. We have found that untrained clerks are not very useful and if we are to divert these people even at the proper time and at the proper place, then we shall have, what is called, bifurcation of studies. This has been accepted by educationists all over India. It has been accepted by the Sargent Committee and accepted by many and so it is nothing new that we are trying to do. This bifurcation of courses which the Government propose to introduce will, I hope, be useful in the dissemination of all sorts of useful knowledge which will fit these people for life, instead of teaching them aimlessly and asking the students to go and join the colleges and later on join the ranks of the unemployed. This is an important provision which has been made to avoid unemployment in the future. Dr. John probably does not want us to take that position and I will only tell him that this matter has been considered, not once, or twice, but for many years and at last it has been found possible for the Government to introduce the scheme and we hope it will be very useful, in guiding the future of the students in our schools, who are young.

" Now, coming to admissions, Sir, I think, my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition asked, ' Can you not foresee the expenditure ? ' I would like to point out to him that in 1940-41 after the Congress came to power something like 73 high schools were started and it is not possible for the Government to foresee what would be the number of students seeking admission and the number of high schools which would be required. But, in the coming year, which will commence from May or June, we may be in a position to know the demand for the number of high schools to be started and it is not now possible to foresee it. If in this year and in the subsequent years, the demand is more, then we can

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forsee. I think we have to be congratulated for coming up with supplementary grants for this purpose and if the demand is great, then we come forward with supplementary demands to meet the demand for education. The fact that we are coming forward with supplementary grants is by itself proof of our expansion of education and something on which we should congratulate ourselves rather than take a school-boy view of a case and say, why don't you foresee before.

"Now about panchayat schools, Sir, I sympathise with my hon. Friend, who made the representation. I may tell him that I am trying to make all attempts to see that the salaries reach the people in proper time.

"As for encouragement to be given to high schools, I may say that Government have come forward to give more grants for aided schools to start high schools by aided agencies. The other matter which was referred to by hon. Members, is an important one and that is, they are not able to get the necessary material. On this matter I wish to give the information at my disposal. There are military stores at various places in our province and such of the stores which are found useful to the Government for house-building have been taken over. There are also certain other stores with the military authorities or which are run by the Government of India. The matter has been referred to the Government of India, that those stores must be made available for educational and such other philanthropic institutions. The reply that has been received from the Government of India was that such of those materials which are not necessary for them or for the Provincial Government may be released for educational and such other philanthropic institutions through their agency and I am sure our aided agencies will take advantage of this offer. They have also stated that detailed information about these things may be got from the military authorities themselves. So, Sir, such of the materials available with them and taken over by the Provincial Government will be made available to educational and other philanthropic institutions. I do not think, Sir, I have anything more to add to the discussion."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI:—"Sir, the question of polytechnics was raised and I am glad that one hon. Member said that polytechnics is useful and so I need not say much about it. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition stated that the scheme is a waste and I can assure the hon. Member that it is not a waste; on the other hand, it is a useful instrument for training people. I am sure the polytechnic schools are the best means of producing good things. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao raised the question of polytechnic schools being opened in the Rayalaseema districts. I may inform him that the proposal is being considered by the Government and we expect to open a polytechnic in the Ceded districts during the next academic year.

"So far as industrial schools are concerned, the suggestion of having at least one school for every two districts will be considered.

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Then, Sir, the hon. Member raised the question of the Andhra Jateeya Kalasala. I had occasion to visit the Kalasala and after my seeing the institution, I had occasion to discuss the matter with the Director of Industries. Under instructions from the Government, the Joint Director of Industries recently visited this place and discussed the matter with the authorities concerned. Certain proposals have been put forward by the Director of Industries in the matter of usefully running the institution and making use of all the available material there and the result of the discussion was that with the use of materials like lathes, and other equipment, many useful articles can be manufactured. The matter will be put before the House very soon.

“ One hon. Member raised the question of distribution of iron and steel and the inadequacy of it and he suggested that we should make efforts to get more iron and steel for this province. I can assure the hon. Member that we are anxious to get an increased quota for this province, but with all our efforts we have not been able to get more iron and steel. For the year 1947, though we were promised 31,000 tons, the actual receipt was not even half of that and out of that, half has gone to agriculture. So far as the agricultural quota is concerned, we are allotting much more than what every other province is doing in the matter. So, there cannot be any question of Government being indifferent to agricultural interests. Again, Sir, wherever it is possible, we sponsor applications for importing iron and steel from other countries for the needs of the people of this province.

“ Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a word about the question of silk which my hon. Friend raised. He was questioning about the necessity or need for the silk that has been purchased from the Government of India. Sir, the Government of India imported on their own account a lot of silk from Japan and other silk-producing centres like Madras, Bengal and Mysore and they have taken over the entire stock of Japanese silk, so that there can be no question of competition in the matter of rates. Because all the three provinces have been producing silk at enormous cost and the silk imported from Japan or abroad should not compete with the production in the provinces. It was found that the three provinces, Madras, Bengal and Mysore, had lost very heavily and so an agreement was come to. It is in the interests of this province that a lot of silk has been purchased. I may inform the hon. Member that 20 per cent of the profit is going to be retained by the Provincial Government and the balance would go to the Central Pool, so that the entire amount of profit will be useful for sericultural research. (An hon. Member : ‘ There is no loss ’) We have assured ourselves that the Government of India will permit the three provinces to sell their stock of silk at a fixed rate, so that there may be no loss on our production. Our production costs a good lot and if this silk is sold at a lower rate, as I have stated, the provinces would have lost heavily.

“ Naturally, Sir, the Government of India wanted that if we had made any money it should be shared with them and I can

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assure hon. Members that profit is bound to arise out of this transaction and it will go to develop the Sericulture industry in all the three provinces. Also, a Sericulture Board is proposed to be set up in the interests of the silk-producing provinces." 4-45 p.m.

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Mr. President, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have made very useful criticisms on the Demands placed before the House.

“ As usual, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao and Dr. V. K. John took very strong exception to the way in which the Supplementary Demands were presented, costing ultimately 13.6 crores of rupees, as Dr. John would have it. As a consequence of my assurance given last year on the suggestion of Mr. Suryanarayana Rao himself, I took pains to present Supplementary Demands in the course of the year instead of waiting till the end of the year and so in September and December also, I came before the House with my Supplementary Demands. This has been made necessary in a large measure owing to insufficiency of original grants concerned for expenditure on standing sanctions. We are in a very critical time and what will take place in the next year cannot be anticipated and when anything turns up, we have to meet that emergent situation. For instance, when we framed last year's budget, nobody could have anticipated that there will be trouble on the border of Hyderabad and that we will be obliged to incur heavy expenditure on the Police department. Likewise, we anticipated under State Trading Schemes about 12 crores but actually we only spent about a crore and odd. There is a good deal of saving in that. Our revenue went up under various heads and we have to take stock of so many factors before we decide on our expenditure. While there was reduction on many accounts, there was also increased expenditure under many heads. We did not want merely to put them into the Revenue Reserve Fund but wanted that the whole money should be spent in the current year, if possible. So, it is not as though we have spent 13.6 crores without the sanction of the Legislature. If the hon. the Leader of the Opposition had carefully gone through the statement, he would have seen that these various items, for instance the loan to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank for financing procurement operations—four crores—could not have been naturally anticipated and when they wanted it for those purposes, necessarily we have to take the sanction of the Legislature also. Likewise, under the Police Demand, we had to incur very heavy expenditure of an unforeseen kind and it has come to 2.45 crores of rupees over the budget estimate of last year and we had to pay back about eighty-five lakhs to the Government of India which was taken for the Grow More Food Campaign in 1944-45. For sinking wells we had to spend about seventy-eight lakhs over the revised estimates. For rural water-supply, we created a fund to which we diverted about 99 lakhs. It is all demands on account of the insufficiency of the original grants on standing sanctions based on the existing orders. That is one big thing. The number of Demands and the

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amount would have been much smaller but for the fact that, as a consequence of the transfer of power on 15th August 1947, some items of expenditure, mainly pay, allowances and pensions of officers previously appointed by the Secretary of State for India which were till then treated as charged expenditure have become votable from that day. No reappropriation can be made from the charged to voted items and *vice versa*. It has therefore become necessary to make a Supplementary Demand in almost every grant. The revision of salaries took place some time in February, last year. Actually the draws of money were made only in the current year and naturally the budget estimates could not be accurate and correct, because we did not take what was going to happen with regard to the revision of salaries in February into account and so for that Demand also, there was a Supplementary Demand. So, Sir, this item alone represents about nine crores and odd and salaries also represent some lakhs of rupees or a crore and there is nothing that the Government did without the sanction of the Legislature. After all, after a good deal of delay from the various heads of departments and in the Secretariat, the Standing Finance Committee gives its assent to a good scheme. If we were to call for the approval of the House, we would have to wait for another three or four months. Whether it is really desirable to keep that pending for the actual prior approval of the Legislature, is a matter that is to be decided by the Executive Government. After all, the Legislature has chosen the Executive and that Executive commands a majority and it ought to be allowed to incur some of this expenditure which will be placed before the House immediately after the Legislature meets. If you apply the estoppel on the Executive Government and say that every little item of expenditure is actually approved by the Legislature, then so many good schemes will have to be held up and it is not desirable either. So some small latitude must be given to Government and we hope that instead of damning us, you will compliment us for meeting an emergent situation and for incurring necessary expenditure under the various items.

"I was wondering whether my hon. friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao is playing Dr. Jekyll and Hyde because as a member of the Retrenchment Committee where he serves as the watch dog of the finances of the province he says that all superfluous appointments should be removed and all such thing but whenever he speaks on the floor of the House he speaks as a Leftist, as the champion of the underdog and the champion of the superannuated pensioner and the champion of the non-gazetted officers and he wants the Government to incur expenditure to the tune of four to five crores of rupees. Already the salary and pension Bill is very high and it is already disproportionate to our revenues and to the various items of expenditure. But he wants that all the pensioners must be paid according to some commission which we are not aware of. (Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao : But you have adopted it in the case of dearness allowance to officers as it suits you). Whatever it is, while in the Retrenchment Committee he plays the part of one

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who is the watchdog of the administrative machinery of the Government, on the floor of the House he becomes the champion of someone else and he wants Government to incur expenditure."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Can the secrets of the Retrenchment Committee be given out, Sir? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It is not a secret."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" It is a very difficult position for Mr. Suryanarayana Rao ; he classified himself as one of doubtful qualities and I do not know who called him so. I am aware that nobody on the floor of the House called the members of the Retrenchment Committee as of doubtful qualities."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Qualities or politics."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Qualities, Sir."

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—" Sir, perhaps he is referring to some editorial comments or to speeches made somewhere. They gave us the impression that they are blowing hot and cold. They want some posts to be removed and in the same breath they want us to incur heavy expenditure which we cannot afford. The history of the dearness allowance is before the House ; we have tried our best to meet the demands of our non-gazetted officers and we are anxious that we should carry them with us but what shall we do in the present state of our finances. The hon. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao knows very well that next year we are likely to face a deficit ; last year, we had a deficit but fortunately owing to various fortuitous circumstances we had a little surplus which we transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund. For some time till we adjust our finances, we cannot do anything more for our non-gazetted officers in spite of our best wishes to them. We regret to say that what we can do we have done and nothing more is possible. Regarding the pensioners, it is another question and that is with regard to the liability of the Government. We are thankful to those people who served so well and efficiently the Government that were in existence previously ; they served for 25 and 30 years and they earned their pensions. But if the cost of living index went up, I do not know whether it is obligatory on the part of Government to incur additional expenditure on those pensions ; suppose the cost of living index goes down, I do not think the pensioners would have returned any money as a gratuity to Government ; it is not a one-sided business and simply because it is very high just now, to expect Government to incur additional expenditure on these pensioners, is to argue in a different manner. Though we do not accept any liability for people who have retired some years ago, yet with regard to pensioners drawing below Rs. 100, the Provincial Government afforded them help to a little extent. As a sort of uniformity and in consultation with other Provincial Governments and the Government of India we have taken this step and it is not a pie less than what the other Provincial Governments

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have paid. In Bombay and Calcutta, the cost of living index must be equally high and they could not give according to the cost of living index to their pensioners; we have not done anything fundamentally wrong and whatever we have done is in consultation with the Central Government and the other Provincial Governments. My hon. friend Suryanarayana Rao humourously remarked that whenever it suited we accepted the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission; is there anything fundamentally wrong about it; when it suits me I accept it but where it does not suit my capacity which is very limited, we cannot afford to do it and naturally, we have to say: 'it does not exist for me and I do not know about it because I have not appointed that committee.' Even while I appointed the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee, it is only an advisory committee and the Government have to consider its recommendations from various angles and in some cases we have turned down their recommendations. Government is in possession of certain points which the Reorganization Committee is not in possession of and they have to consider their recommendations from an altogether different administrative point of view and come to their conclusions in the matter.

" Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao mentioned about the Premier's Secretariat. I suppose that in spite of explanations he is not fully convinced. The duties of the Premier have doubled after the 15th August 1947 and various little things which used to be dealt with in the Governor's Secretariat under the Secretariat instructions are now going to him and are disposed of finally by the Premier himself. I do not know whether I can enumerate them just now on the floor of the House. He wanted a Principal Private Secretary and no Government worth the name can deny or deprive the Premier of the necessary secretarial assistance and so, Sir, there is nothing wrong that we have done in allowing him a Principal Private Secretary.

" With regard to the privileges of the services, of course, the files are going to the Governor and memorials could be sent to him. They pass through the concerned Ministers and also the Premier because he is in charge of the services and naturally he has to make his own comments on the matter before the file is finally sent to the Governor. The Governor because he is acting as a constitutional Governor will accept the recommendations of the Government, either that of the Minister or the Premier ultimately and we do not know of any cases where he has interfered with the recommendations of the Ministers.

" Mr. Suryanarayana Rao referred to the question of the grant to the Lucknow University. We are very sorry that we gave only a pittance while the authorities asked for more. We know that many of our youngsters go to North India and fully utilize the courses offered by the Lucknow University. As a token of our sympathy, we gave a small grant to that University. While we

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are anxious to open research departments in our own universities, some token grant will go a long way to smoothen our relations with other Governments and universities. 5 p.m.

" Mr. Ranga Reddi has raised a point about the need for constructing bridges. He pointed out how the District officers are put to inconvenience due to the absence of a bridge near Chinnur in Cuddapah district. Similar difficulty exists in my own district, the Nellore district, which is bifurcated by the Pennar. Seven taluks on the one side and six taluks on the other are cut off one from the other during floods, and the people are put to inconvenience. We also are anxious that the bridge works must be taken up immediately. There is a Superintending Engineer in charge of these works and he is doing his utmost to see that the works are taken up as soon as possible. I am sure Cuddapah also will get its priority, and everything possible will be done to expedite the Pennar bridge at Chinnur.

" The subject of electricity also came in for discussion. I am glad to announce that the West Godavari scheme is being sanctioned and ere long Palacole and other places will have electricity. This point was raised by Mr. Govindacharyulu in the general discussion also, and it is being looked into.

" As regards minor schemes, Chingleput was taken as an experimental district. If the experiment is found successful, it might be extended to other districts also. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao wanted that it should be extended to the Ceded districts immediately. We are undertaking the tank restoration scheme in the Ceded districts and most of the tanks there will be restored to their normal usefulness.

" Mr. Ranga Reddi wanted that rural water-supply contribution should not be demanded from local bodies. As the Hon. Minister for Public Health has repeatedly said on the floor of the legislature, the report of the rural water supply and drainage committee is under the consideration of the Government. We have sanctioned special staff in the Secretariat to examine the report. Certainly we shall bear his suggestion in mind when we come to final conclusions.

" Mr. Suryanarayana Rao complained that while the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee was sitting, various new posts were being sanctioned. Things cannot wait till the Committee submits its report and final decisions on the recommendations are taken by the Government. When there are so many emergencies and when we want more money to be spent on developmental schemes, some additional staff may be necessary to speed up matters. Nothing can be held up because the Retrenchment Committee is sitting.

" Lastly, it has been complained that nothing has been done for the common man. The common man complex is very much in the mind of the Leader of the Opposition. I am glad he is championing the cause of the common man and I am sure that with his power of persuasion and eloquence, he will continue to do so. The Government also are alive to the need for improving the lot of the

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common man. He pleaded for maternity benefit and old age pensions. They ought to be taken by the Government of India. Naturally they are central subjects, and we want some uniformity also in all the provinces. So I think he will do well to address the Central Government on this matter. Meanwhile he will help the Government to push on with the schemes they have already undertaken because we are anxious that our ameliorative measures must be intensified before we think of taking up items coming under the purview of the Central Government.

“ I think I have covered almost all matters of importance. If anything is left over, hon. Members can elicit information by asking questions or by writing to the Minister concerned. I am thankful to the hon. Members for their fair criticism and useful suggestions.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ To-day I have adopted the suggestion made by the hon. Member Mr. P. R. K. Sarma as regards questions. But I am sorry he came too late even to take advantage of that.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ I am sorry I could not be present as I was stuck up in the Industrial Tribunal.”

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS